



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Two weeks ended May 5, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of April, 1899. Population not reported. Total number of deaths, 30. No deaths from contagious diseases.

COSTA RICA—*Port Limon*.—Three weeks ended April 23, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious disease.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—In the course of a lecture recently delivered, Professor Domergue, of this city, after noting that the annual death rate per 1,000 had fallen from 31.2 in 1883, to 22.8 per 1,000 in 1898, declared that very substantial progress had been made in the hygiene of Marseilles. Thanks to the creation of an antidiphtheritic institute, the mortality from that cause had fallen from a maximum of 779 per year to 54, while at the same time the population had increased from 364,000 in 1883, to 447,344 in 1898. Vaccinations had led also to a decrease in the number of deaths from smallpox from 738 to 15. The speaker believed that with the addition of an antivariolic institution this latter figure could be reduced to nothing. Typhoid fever, he said, continued to cause grave trouble, and could only be expected to disappear when the city had a supply of really pure water and all houses should be connected with the new sewer system.

GERMANY—*Kehl*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 143,000. Total number of deaths, 314, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2, and 6 from whooping cough.

Stuttgart.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 172,964. Total number of deaths, 181, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GUATEMALA—*Livingston*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 5, including 2 from whooping cough. Sanitary conditions wholly satisfactory.

HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including beriberi, 1; leprosy, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Two weeks ended April 22, 1899. Population not reported. Total number of deaths, 2, both from enteric fever. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Formosa—Tamsui*.—Three weeks ended March 29, 1899. Estimated population, 2,100,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Plague caused 394 deaths, malarial fever and beriberi are prevalent.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*St. John*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 1; 14 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.